

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH  
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THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, a large mammoth sheet, is published every Tuesday morning at TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance. The terms for advertising, either in the Tri-Weekly or Weekly Commonwealth, will be as liberal as in any of the newspapers published in the west.

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August 8, 1863.

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Estate of James Harlan, dec'd.

THE undersigned having been appointed administrator of the estate of James Harlan, deceased, request all persons indebted to the same to make an early settlement. Persons having claims against the estate will have them prepared for adjustment.

JAMES HARLAN, JR.  
JOHN M. HARLAN  
Administrators.

March 14, 1863—Yeoman copy.

**HARLAN & HARLAN,**  
Attorneys at Law.  
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the Eastern Circuit in Franklin, Louisa, and in the Circuit Courts at Franklin, Woodford, Shelby, Henry, Anderson, Owen, Mercer, and Scott.

Special attention given to the collection of claims. They will, in all cases where it is due, act as a surety in the collection of claims of James Harlan, dec'd. On request reference to that business is requested.

March 16, 1863—

**J. M. GRAY,**  
DENTAL SURGEON,  
Office and residence on Main between St. Clair and Lewis streets.

ALL operations for the Extraction, Insertion, Regulation, and Preservation of the Teeth performed in a scientific and satisfactory manner. No work of the particular attention of those waiting at the office, his own improvement upon the old plan of Plugs, which, for cleanliness, durability, and a perfect fit, cannot be excelled. For a specimen of all kinds of plate work may be seen at his office.

Frankfort, April 22, 1863—Ly.

## Executive, Military, and Judicial Directory of the State of Kentucky.

We publish, for the information of our readers, the following Directory of all the departments of the State Government of Kentucky:

### Executive Department.

**GOVERNOR.**  
James F. Robinson, Frankfort.

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D. C. Wickliffe, Secretary of State, Frankfort.  
Jas. W. Tate, Assistant Secretary, Frankfort.

Daniel Clarke, "Ancient Governor," Frankfort.

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Joshua F. Ballist, Judge, Louisville.

Belvard J. Peters, Judge, Mount Sterling.

Rufus K. Williams, Judge, Mayfield.

James P. McCreedy, Reporter, Frankfort.

Levi G. Cook, Clerk, Frankfort.

R. R. Zolting, Deputy Clerk, Frankfort.

### JUDGES OF CIRCUIT COURTS.

1st Dist.—C. S. Marshall, Bondville.

2d Dist.—R. T. Peters, Hopkinsville.

3d Dist.—James Stuart, Brandenburg.

4th Dist.—A. W. Graham, Bowling Green.

5th Dist.—J. E. Neuman, Bardonia.

6th Dist.—F. T. Fox, Danville.

7th Dist.—Peter B. Marr, Louisville.

8th Dist.—Geo. C. Deane, New Castle.

9th Dist.—Joseph D. Smith, Vicksburg.

10th Dist.—L. W. Andrews, Flemingsburg.

11th Dist.—Richard Apperson, Jr., Mt. Sterling.

12th Dist.—Granville Pearl, London.

13th Dist.—W. S. Goodloe, Richmond.

14th Dist.—W. P. Fowler, Smithland.

### CHANCERY COURTS.

4th Dist.—J. W. Ritter, Glasgow.

7th Dist.—Henry Pirle, Louisville.

Harry Stucky, Clerk Louisville Chancery Court, Louisville.

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2d Dist.—E. P. Campbell, Princeton.

3d Dist.—J. M. Chappin, Hartford.

4th Dist.—W. B. Jones, Frankfort.

5th Dist.—J. H. Naylor, Louisville.

6th Dist.—M. H. O'Leary, Bardonia.

7th Dist.—R. Dupuy, Shelbyville.

8th Dist.—John L. Scott, Frankfort.

9th Dist.—R. B. Carpenter, Covington.

10th Dist.—Geo. M. Thomas, Clarksville.

11th Dist.—J. S. Durr, Mt. Sterling.

12th Dist.—Hugh H. Finley, Windy C. H.

13th Dist.—W. S. Donner, Winchester.

14th Dist.—John Barrett, Henderson.

## Kentucky Central Railroad!

THE only direct route from the interior of Kentucky to New York, Boston, and all other Eastern Cities and Towns. Decidedly the most comfortable and reliable route for passengers going South, West, or Northwest.

**CLOSE CONNECTIONS.**  
Being made at Cincinnati with Express Trains via the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, for Cairo, St. Louis, New Orleans, Kansas City, St. Louis, Pike's Peak, and all Western Towns.

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But one change of cars from Lexington and Nicholasville to St. Louis and Chicago, in daylight, whereas by any other route two changes are made, with after night!

Passengers can now leave Danville, Harrodsburg, Richmond, Lancaster, Mt. Sterling, Winchester, in the morning, and arrive in St. Louis or Chicago in time for breakfast next morning.

**TWO PASSENGER TRAINS.**  
Leave Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6:40 a. m. and 2:10 p. m.  
Leave Covington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 8:30 a. m. and 2:05 p. m.

**TWO PASSENGER TRAINS.**  
Leave Nicholasville for Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 4:52 a. m. and 12:55 p. m.  
Leave Lexington for Nicholasville, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 11:25 a. m. and 7:00 p. m.

Through Tickets can be had at the Kentucky Stage Offices in Danville, Bryansville, Winchester, Mt. Sterling, and Richmond, and at the Office of the Kentucky Central Railroad in Nicholasville, Lexington, Paris, and Covington.

J. B. VAN DYKE,  
May 4, 1863. Master of Trains.

## HOT AND COLD BATHS

TO be had, day and night, at  
SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP.  
Feb. 8, 1860.

## Proclamation by the Governor.

**\$200 REWARD.**  
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that CHARLES RODGERS and JOHN W. BUCKMAN, who were under an order of attachment in the Penitentiary for a term of years by the Jefferson Circuit Court for felony committed in the city of Louisville, have made their escape from the jail of said county, and are now going at large;

Now, therefore, I, JAMES F. ROBINSON, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, each, for the apprehension of the said Charles Rodgers and John W. Buckman, and their delivery to the jail of Jefferson county within one year from the date hereof.

**IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF,** I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 13th day of June, A. D. 1863, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

J. F. ROBINSON.  
By the Governor:  
D. C. Wickliffe, Secretary of State.

## \$200 Reward.

I WILL give the above reward, in addition to the reward offered by the Governor, for the apprehension and delivery to me, of CHARLES RODGERS and JOHN BUCKMAN, who broke jail early on the morning of the 31st May, 1863, or \$100 reward for either. They were tried the present term of the Court, and convicted of felony. Charles Rodgers for armed robbery and ten months, and John W. Buckman, for four years.

CHARLES RODGERS, is about 5 feet 10 inches high; 22 years of age; dark complexion; dark brown hair; hazel eyes, and weighs near 150 pounds; tall, slender, and well built; has a small nose, is a little pitted, but shows plainly, especially about the nose; keen, shrewd, and rather good looking; features rather thin, incessant chewer of tobacco; has beard, if well grown out, would be black. Hat on when he left, a light, unlined, iron coat, light pants, gray band shirt, black bowler hat, and a light shawl, has a habit of putting his hand to his forehead and throwing his head back.

JOHN W. BUCKMAN, is about 5 feet 11 inches high; 23 years of age; weighs near 145 pounds; thin built; light complexion; light hazel eyes, blue or gray eyes; long features; short hair, when in conversation, his upper teeth are large and long; has a pale look from long confinement in prison; has a good cut of hair, but scarcely any beard, if any it is light sandy. Wore, when he left, dark cassimere rock coat, light pants, gray shirt, low crown black hat, walks erect.

W. K. THOMAS,  
Jailer of Jefferson County.  
Louisville, Ky., June 3, 1863—Sm.

## Proclamation by the Governor.

**\$250 REWARD.**  
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that JEREMIAH POPE, who killed and murdered William Leavelle, in the county of Rockcastle, has fled from justice, and is now going at large;

Now, therefore, I, JAMES F. ROBINSON, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of Two Hundred and Fifty dollars for the apprehension of the said Jeremiah Pope, and his delivery to the jail of Rockcastle county, within one year from the date hereof.

**IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF,** I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 31st Jan., A. D. 1863, and in the 71st year of the Commonwealth.

J. F. ROBINSON.  
By the Governor:  
D. C. Wickliffe, Secretary of State.

## DESCRIPTION.

Jeremiah Pope is a man about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high; weighs near 170 pounds; fair complexion; light hazel eyes; long features; short hair, when in conversation, his upper teeth are large and long; has a pale look from long confinement in prison; has a good cut of hair, but scarcely any beard, if any it is light sandy. Wore, when he left, dark cassimere rock coat, light pants, gray shirt, low crown black hat, walks erect.

Feb. 2, 1863—Sm.

## Proclamation by the Governor.

**\$250 REWARD.**  
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that JAMES H. SMITH did, on the 11th day of December, 1862, kill and murder Joshua Barrett, in the county of Garrard, has since made his escape, and is now going at large;

Now, therefore, I, JAMES F. ROBINSON, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of Two Hundred and Fifty dollars for the apprehension of the said JAMES H. SMITH, and his delivery to the jail of Garrard county, within one year from the date hereof.

**IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF,** I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 28th day of December, A. D. 1862, and in the 71st year of the Commonwealth.

J. F. ROBINSON.  
By the Governor:  
D. C. Wickliffe, Secretary of State.

## DESCRIPTION.

Said SMITH is about twenty-six years of age; about five feet four inches high; slender form; weighs about 120 pounds; black eyes; black hair, and closely trimmed; short, black, thin whiskers and mustache; cheek bones rather prominent; nose and easy speech; carriage straight and leisurely.

In addition to the above reward for the apprehension and delivery of said SMITH, I hereby offer FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

B. M. BURDITT.  
December 26, 1862—Sm.

## Proclamation by the Governor.

**\$250 REWARD.**  
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that ROBERT R. HARRISON, who killed and murdered William A. White, in the county of Warren, has since made his escape from the jail of said county, and is now going at large;

Now, therefore, I, B. HARRISON, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said Robert R. Harrison, and his delivery to the jail of Warren county, within one year from the date hereof.

**IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF,** I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 28th day of May, A. D. 1862, and in the 70th year of the Commonwealth.

B. M. BURGESS.  
By the Governor:  
D. C. Wickliffe, Secretary of State.

DESCRIPTION.  
Robert R. Harrison is about 5 feet 10 inches high; heavy set; dark hair; dark eyes; age between 25 and 30 years; a scar on one cheek bone; speaks distinctly and slowly; rather round-shouldered; and a stout healthy looking man.

May 30, 1862—W. K. S.

## Proclamation by the Governor.

**\$200 REWARD.**  
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that JOHN J. BELL, did kill and murder Mike Shaver, in the county of Simpson, and since made his escape and is now a fugitive from justice.

Now, therefore, I, JAMES F. ROBINSON, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said John J. Bell, and his delivery to the jail of Simpson county, within one year from the date hereof.

**IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF,** I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 13th day of July, A. D. 1862, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

J. F. ROBINSON.  
By the Governor:  
D. C. Wickliffe, Secretary of State.

## DESCRIPTION.

Said Bell is about twenty nine years of age, single, male, light hair, about five feet eleven inches high, inclined to be stout shouldered, appears to be of Irish descent, very quiet, and not at all talkative; speaks in a low, and his eyes appear deep set.

July 13, 1862—W. K. S.

## Louisville and Frankfort Railroads.

On and after Monday, April 6, 1863, trains will run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:  
EXPRESS TRAIN will leave Louisville at 5:50 A. M., stopping at all stations when delayed, except at Owensboro, Booneville, Brownsville, and Harrodsburg, connecting at Louisville with stage for New Castle, at Frankfort for Lawrenceburg, Harrodsburg and Danville, at Midway for Versailles, at Payne's to Georgetown, and at Lexington, via all stages, for Nicholasville, Danville, Crab Orchard, Somerset, Richmond, Mt. Sterling, and all interior towns.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN will leave Frankfort at 5:10 A. M., and arrive at Louisville at 8 A. M., and will leave Louisville at 4:20 P. M., arriving at Frankfort at 7:15 P. M.

EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Lexington at 2 P. M., and arrives at Louisville at 7:10 P. M.

PRIGHT TRAINS leave Louisville daily (Sundays excepted) at 5:30 A. M.

PRIGHT TRAINS leave Lexington daily (Sundays excepted) at 6:00 A. M.

Trains will be delayed and discharged from 7:30 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Through Tickets for Danville, Harrodsburg, Crab Orchard, Somerset, Richmond, Mt. Sterling, Winchester, Nicholasville, Georgetown, Shelbyville, and other towns in the interior of the State, and all further information can be had at the Depot in Louisville, corner of Jefferson and Brook streets.

SAMUEL GILL,  
Superintendent.

## Proclamation by the Governor.



[From the New Albany Ledger.]  
A Trip to Wyandot Cave.

## I—CAVERNS.

Relief in Dry Days—Steamboat Travel—Ancient Caves and their Uses—Theory of Cave Formation—Remarkable Caves of the World—Caves of the United States—Our Caves.

The dog days were telling sorely on the flesh, when it was proposed by a small party to take a little air in a trip to the wonder of Indiana—the Wyandot Cave—lying at a pleasant steamboat ride below our clever city. The temptation was too strong to be resisted. With carpet bag in hand we found ourselves in the shade of the evening treading the gang way of the Star Grey Eagle. Our jacket coats are doing a heavy business in passengers this summer, and the b at was, as usual, crowded. But the expensive steamer has always room for more, as we found at the various landings by the way.

Is anything in the wide world of travel to be compared with the comfort and zest of moving on the waters in the airy palace of the steamboat? The rushing waters, the sunny floor, the breezy deck, the winding river, the varied scenery, the free converse, all the good speed, all conspire to put the steamer in the first rank of excursionists' delight.

Stated on the gang, to sniff the refreshing zephyrs, as we coasted down the Belle River, the talk naturally turned on the general conditions and extent of the remarkable caves of the world.

While the surface of the earth, and even the wonders of the upper worlds of stars, have been the chief objects of attention, the underground world reveals full as much to incite the curiosity and reward the adventures. Not to speak of the revelations of modern geological inquiry, which is really in its beginning, we find that the caverns of the world have, from most ancient times, been places of resort and admiring wonder. Sometimes as dwellings, as a refuge, as when Ly and his daughters escaped to the cavern of Moab mountains; and David cut off a slice of Saul's coat in the cave of Adullam, down to the holes dug in the ground by the wretched victims of the siege of Vicksburg. Sometimes, and one of the earliest and continued uses, as sepulchres for the departed, as the cave of Machpelah, where Abraham and his house hold are said to be piously kept under the Mahometan mosque of Haram, the parent of the modern catacombs of Italy and Egypt. Sometimes as the reception and hiding places of bandits and outlaws. Sometimes as the isolated homes of deluded monks and hermits. Sometimes as the consecrated temple of awful divinities, as the world renowned cave at whose mouth sat the Priestess of the Delphian oracles, or the more hideous shrines where human victims poured their blood upon the altar.

"The blood smeared mansion of gigantic Thor," and sometimes as vast and unexplored mansions, grand, beautiful, and fantastic chambers, exciting the wonder and delight of the multitudes who have, in all times, proved the element of our nature, which responds to the mysterious, beautiful, and sublime. When one enters these tenanted halls, and casts his eyes on the grand arches, the pillared walls, the long alcades, the interminable vistas of tunnel, temple, and turret, the awe and reverence for the bold and fanciful creations of nature's genius, suspend for a time the functions of reason in explanation of such marvels. But a little reflection sets the matter in a simple light. Most of the great caves of the world are in recent limestone. Water running in small streams, issuing from springs which contain carbonate of lime, yields pure carbonic acid when exposed to the air. This acid dissolves the limestone rocks, and so, though it be drop by drop, yet in ages, they wear away the sides, carve into the walls, percolate into the ceiling, and in time these wonderful labyrinth open out into their vast mansions.

The leading caves of the world are well known. The Granite cave of Michigan, in Sweden; the Lava cave of Grotto de St. Ignace, in Arizona; the Grotto of Antiparos in the Mediterranean Isles, sparkling with gems of beauty, have been upon record. But it is reserved for the American States to disclose the deep wonders of the underground world. The Big Saltpetre cave of Marion, Mo., though unexplored, promises to yield a rich harvest to the ventures of the tourist. Ball's cave, Scholastic, New York, is noted for its twin lakes one ten feet above the other. Weir's cave, Staunton, Va., has probably acquired an unsurpassed reputation for brilliancy and varied display. But hitherto, when caves were mentioned, the Mammoth cave of Kentucky has had precedence of all others in the world for extent and diverse objects of curious interest. It is said upon printed authority to have been explored for ten miles, though that is questioned by the authority referred to. It has never been celebrated for the beauty of its formations, but the running river and the eyeless animals that inhabit earth and water within it, are certainly very marked curiosities.

If these statements of the caves of the world, and especially of the Mammoth cave, are correct, and they are not made without inquiry and some investigation of the subject, then if what we have heard of the cave we are going to visit be true, we shall not hesitate to say that Indiana holds the chief wonder of the netter world, in the extent and striking character of the objects revealed, in the old home of the Chief of the Wyandots.

## II—ENTRANCE.

Heights of Ben Lundy—Cave of the Great Port John—Lewinsworth Landing—One of the Ruins—The Cave—H. P. Rothrock, Esq., Proprietor—The Entrance—Serpent—Fanciful Hall—Pillars and Drapers—Old and New Caves—Bats' Lodge—Indian Remains—Eggs—Preserved Fruits.

But here we are at that historical ground in the future American annals, Brandenburg. How many a traveler has passed this village with no consciousness of its existence; but now the world goes round, this is Brandenburg, the famous crossing of the renowned horse thief and desperado, John Morgan. John seems to have had his eyes open in his selection of a point d'appui. The heights of Brandenburg, some two or three hundred feet above the bed of the river, with the cliff sides command the steamers for miles up and down, and with a fair park of artillery could effectually demand "your money or your life" of any passing steamer. The relics of the burnt Alice Dean and the scorched trees were the only impression left of the waist of war on this classic ground, unless the presence of a gunboat anchored in the middle of the river was intended as a reminder to

friend and foe. Some shots had been fired a day or two before as a boat passed by, and some of our passengers felt a little shaky about the reputation of the cave, until informed that it was only a company of good United States guards exercising their weapons. But John has discovered a stone arch cave in which he will find a good rest after his fruitless toil and we pursue our way to see if we can be as successful in the termination of our adventures.

"Here's your Ledger," shout the new boys, and we learn that we have reached Leavenworth.

A night's rest, and we are on our way in early morning, to the classic retreat of the subterranean nymphs of the woods. We would not be over complimentary, but it is our candid opinion that that road from the river to the cave can take the lead in racks and pains of any like distance in the civilized world. There is this comfort however in it, that great attainments are only made over gigantic obstacles, and by reverse, for it's a poor rule that won't work both ways, we are logically comforted with the anticipation, that great obstacles must incur great results. At any rate we are prepared for a hearty enjoyment of the hospitable welcome of the ample farm residence of the proprietor of the cave and its adjoining lands. H. P. Rothrock, Esq. And by the way, let us say here, that if Mr. or Mrs. or Miss anybody would wish a bit of a journey from the summer care of city life, it would be hard to find a more wholesome retreat than under the roof and at the substantial board of Father Rothrock, not to speak of the wonders of the cave just at hand.

A little refreshment, a basket of lunch, a good supply of lights, and a guide in the person of the proprietor's son, and we take our first line of march to the cave. The entrance is upon an ascent some fourth of a mile from the house, about 120 feet above the bed of Wyandot river. The croppings of the surface around the mouth of the cave indicate the usual limestone formations. The vicinity is rich in like openings in the earth. Some of the caves, though of limited extent, are specimens of rare beauty in single halls and arches. The whole structure of the territory indicates the same geological forms as continue southward under the bed of the Ohio, down to Mammoth cave, Kentucky; the surface signs being the sink holes which so numerously dot the entire land.

By a gradual and easy descent we enter the mouth of the cave, an aperture admitting a person nearly erect. Over debris of rocks, though with a good and dry path, we pass under the roof of "Fanciful Hall." It may be said here that throughout the cave, with one or two slight exceptions, there is a dry floor, now and then a little dampened clay. Sometimes the floor is strewn with broken rock, but more often a plain dusty, or slightly moistened earth. Let any one who has a dread of visiting such a place lay aside all such presentiments. Save in one or two darkened pits and rocky cliffs, of which there is always full warning, there is no more danger than in walking the gas-lit streets of the city, and not so much risk of bruised shins and stumbling toes. Only of one thing beware. If but your lights are extinguished there is no hope of resurrection to the light of day. Our guide, whose nerves were not excitable, and who had been over the ground about as often as to the cow pasture, assured us that without his torch he could never gain the surface alive. If ever left in that condition he might have inscribed over the door, as in Dante's Inferno,

"Let him who enters here bid Hades farewell!" Under the high "Columbian Arch" and through "Washington Avenue" we enter "Bandit Hall," a grand old chamber well suited to the bloody convulse of the Italian outlaws. At the end of this chamber the cave branches, the Old Cave, leading to the left, that is east, and the New Cave as after ward discovered, continuing forward or to ward the south and west. Unlocking the door at the new cave, for it is shielded from depredations by lock and key, we enter "Bats' Lodge."

In the winter this hall is filled with uncounted multitudes of bats, hanging in beehive clusters, animal skeletons reaching nearly to the floor. They are the only animals of much size found in this cave. And also are the charred remains of fires found in the cave at its original discovery, and considered the relics of the Wyandot Indians when here they held the council fires of their tribe. The skeleton of an opossum and a wild cat are also seen, with the hair still clinging to the dried skin. The proprietor told us that he kept his winter apples and his sweet potatoes here. They are effectively preserved from the frost, the mercury being about 34 deg. the year round throughout the cave. The apples, however, do not keep their plumpness, though not subject to decay.

Eyeless crickets are found here as in other places in the cave, corresponding to the eyeless fish of the Mammoth Cave. Eyeless fish, our landlord said, were found in a well on his farm, through which seemed to run a subterranean stream, perhaps the same current which one day coursed through the now dry halls of the deserted palace of the vast cave.

## III—ROYALTY.

"The Rotunda"—Branch of the New Cave—Our Card—The Throne—Diamond Avenue—Amphitheatre—Unexplored Regions—Revering—Fanciful Grotto.

On through the "Rotunda," containing large quantities of that delightful beverage, Epsom salts, an effervescent from the magnesium limestone which abounds, we pass into the "Com's Council Chamber," large enough for a multitude of Davy Crockett's favorite game. Black flinty rock broken or in concentric layers, resembling knots of pine wood, related to Lydion stone or Flinty Jasper are interlaid with silicious or calcareous strata and overlying magnesium limestone, the source of our sulphate of magnesium.

Then we enter the "Dining Room," one hundred feet long by forty-five in width, strewn with fine specimens of selenite.

Here the new cave branches to the right, returning in almost a parallel course toward the mouth of the cave, but miles beyond the entrance, into regions open but never yet explored. Leaving our lunch on the solid dining table, we pass into this branch, as our guide says, we can, after going some distance, strike an opening to the left which will bring us back by a detour through a new circuit to our bread and meat. Passing the card table, we leave our compliments with many other names of visitors, among them the name of the lamented State Superintendent of Schools, Miles J. Fletcher, an old and valued friend of other days. Inscribing our names, with a sound record for loyalty to the "stripes and stars," we enter next the "Wyandot's Grand Council Chamber," well suited for a caucus of the dusky chiefs who once claimed lordship of this territory above and below.

Ascending the rugged "Hall of Science," we come upon the "House of Representatives," an irregular, elliptical hall in which

might comfortably sit the assembled wisdom of our legislative commonwealth. The "Allegator" at the end, raises his comb backed carcass, as if to dispute our further passage. But his rock majesty makes no objection, and we pass on, by the "Mound," a conical mass of broken selenites, guarding the access to the "Throne." We hardly dare trust our pen to touch this gem of nature's chisel. It is unique. Depending from the ceiling, here some thirty feet high, a cluster of palm like leaves gracefully interlap each other, with a gentle curve about two feet in length, forming a semi-circle of three or four feet diameter, whose chord lies against the upright side wall, constituting a canopy fit for a queen. Below from the floor rises in more irregular form, yet corresponding to the circle above, and as if to meet and complete the throne under the canopy, a rocky curve in which royalty might sit in state. The unanimous voice of our party exclaimed, "how beautiful how exquisite splendid!" There are other objects in the cave more dazzling, but we challenge the natural world to produce a single gem of more exquisite finish and artistic completeness than this *chef d'œuvre* of Wyandot. A curtain of the same leaf-lapping stalactite, bronzed like the other by the trickling water, runs in a straight line across the roof as if to decorate the royal shrine and screen from vulgar observation the throne of the Caesars.

Making our salutation to the Throne we leave it by a beautiful passage, glittering with jewels, our lights drawing from its walls the sparks of myriad brilliancies, appropriately named "Diamond Avenues." Epsom, Epsom salts, and crystal line reflect their glories and line the sides and roof. The avenue leads to a vast mansion called the "Amphitheatre." While not so grand in its living presence as the Coliseum of Rome, in its circle of 1,600 feet, and no statues by the immortal hand of Phidias and Praxiteles, and no dying gladiators to awaken the exultant shouts of its 100,000 spectators, yet the solid walls, the vast area, the tomblike silence, leave an impression of awe and grandeur unrivalled by the pride of Rome, and will endure when the walls of the Coliseum, its arcades, and its statues have crumbled to the dust and mingled with the ashes of its slaughtered combatants.

Beyond the amphitheatre the cave opens into distant labyrinth not yet trod by daring feet, but so far as ventured, indicating a like profusion of nature's wonders.

We are now far back of the mouth of the cave, having counter-marched with the angle of the branch. Retracing our steps through the Amphitheatre—Diamond Avenue—by the Throne to the mound, we turn to the right and come upon a scene of enchanting beauty, the "Fairies Grotto." The scintillations from its brilliant walls, its cosy niches, and sparkling roof mark the abode of these spirits of the cave.

"Through palace of the Sylphid Queen—To spiral columns gleaming bright, Fit little minims to form array" In all the tricky path of fairy pride."

## IV—MARVELS.

"Purgatory"—Palace of the Genii—"Creeping Avenue"—August Hall—"Mammoth Hall"—"Monument Mountain"—"Lot's Wife"—"Rally Round the Flag Boys"—"Pillar of the Constitution"—Exit.

Passing from this gay illusion we enter upon the grandeur which tries men's souls. "Purgatory." It's a hard road to travel. Up and down, now a jump on the head, and then a dig in the ribs, Jones and Smith thought their time had come. But Brown says daylight at last, and we emerge into a Paradise. The "Palace of the Genii," or Pillared Palace, is a spectacle of dazzling splendor. Aladdin never wrought such wonders with his far famed lamp. Clustering over the ceiling, radiant from the walls, blazing from pillars reaching from the roof down to the floor, brilliant coruscations fairly make the eye dance with delight. No more gay scene opens in the glittering beauties of Wyandot than this apply named "Palace of the Genii." Smothering our ecstasy, we pass to the next phase in this cabinet of marvels. But, alas! rapture must come to grief. We bow our necks to adversity. The "Creeping Avenue" is a sore penance for the luxuries of Pillared Palace. Down on our marrow bones we creep along under the over hanging roof, seeming ready to crush us. At last, like, bearing the world upon our backs Jones crawls on his knees, Smith waddles upon his feet, and Brown creeps on all fours, until finally this "lower deck" is escaped and we breathe in our proper manhood in the ample hall of the Dining Room. We have reached it by a detour, and make small work of the viands which we find safely resting as deposited.

But our time bids us speed, and we now follow out the main branch of the New Cave from which we had made this diversion. In the "Sandy Plains" crumbling limestone of selenite and magnesite and an abundance of crystals of Epsom salts cover the floor. Climbing the "Hill of Difficulty," jagged and jumbled masses of dolomite rock, we come to the "Mammoth Hall." This single court, with its contents, repays all the labor and fatigue of the campaign. It is truly magnificent. Rising from the floor to the height of 150 feet, huge fragments of magnesian limestone from the "Monument Mountain." On its summit stands a draped statue, pale and ghastly as Parian marble, from striking resemblance to the idea, fitly named "Lot's Wife." Capping the monument and statue, high over head, 241 feet from the floor, calcareous icicles dropping Gothic pendants; the "Grand Dome" of oolite seems to shield the precious treasure beneath, while contributing to complete the picture worthy of a master's brush. We gaze with awe on this master piece of nature, but cannot delay.

Coming down again to very humble things—taking a sip of cool sulphur water from a fine spring, we reduce ourselves to the smallest possible dimensions in order to squeeze a passage through the "Anger Hole." Jones being of the skeleton family, laughs at so small a circumstance and readily snakes his way through. Smith having enjoyed more of the good things of life has a tight fit of it. But poor Brown, to whom the fates have been beautifully partial, how shall he pass the ordeal? But sweet and toil have accomplished wonders, and I Brown emerged from the screw a sadder though a wiser man. Taking a long breath we pass into the "Hall of Ruins" through the "White Cloud Room," and approach the "Bishop's Rotunda," a stalagmitic formation suggestive of a sound discourse. The room is a fair one and we watch our voices to air of the day. If never before, the labyrinth of caves reverberate the chorus of "Rally round the flag, boys, rally once again," till the echo dies away in some distant home of the subterranean elf.

But can we stay to recount the wonders of "Calypso Island," "Joseph's Pit," Marble Hall, and that enchanting beauty "Queen Mab's Retreat" and into unexplored abyss—or retracing our steps and entering the Old Cave, lead you through "Old Fellows' Hall," over the "National Bridge," descend

to "Tallot's Pit," tread warily over "Dead Fall," where a mist might land you in a museum more grand and enduring than the Pyramid Seraphophus of Egypt, and gaze upon that sublime monument the "Pillar of the Constitution," formed of fluted column of satin spar, 35 feet in height and 72 feet in circumference, reflecting in dazzling brilliancy its peerly white.

We cannot detain you longer in this palace of wonders. You will no doubt wish as we did after a day's constant though exciting toil the refreshment of a smoking supper and retire to a dream land to travel over again the marvels of the cave.

## V—SUMMARY.

Return—Liberty No. 2—Swimming Up—New Albany Prospect—Conclusion—To Down.

In the morning, with some fine specimens from our clever host, and bidding a hearty good bye, we found ourselves favored in reaching the landing in time for that elegant packet, Liberty No. 2, under the auspices of the gentlemanly clerk, George O. Hart, Esq. We were right at home, and a cleaner boat, a more dainty table and a prettier run than we made this day I never expect to enjoy. Summing up our experience and gathering from other sources of information, we come to the conclusion that not only is Wyandot Cave worthy the attention of the scientific analyst, as testified by a clever gentleman of our company of that line of profession, not only will it fully reward the visitor seeking relaxation and novelty, but that in extent and variety, and in exhibition of geologic formation, with single objects of aesthetic surprise and delight, it stands among the first, if not the very first of subterranean curiosities in the natural world.

With surroundings about the cave which multiply objects of curiosity—with 10 miles of explored and mapped survey and limitless openings in several directions to tempt the ventures in all times to come—with tableaux of exquisite beauty or of towering sublimity—with many articles of commercial value: Nitre, Epsom, Magnesite, and the like; varieties of whetting and engraving stone, with, for the most part, a dry, alluring pathway, a delightful temperature and kaleidoscope of changes, we think it challenges comparison with whatever in the realm of nature, or reward the devotee of science.

Such are some of the refinements of our trip to the cave, thrown off amid a press of other duties. They are intended for truthful though genial sketches from memory of the impressions on a visit to this marvel of our State. Many would be affected with more different objects than we, many would not sympathize with us in what we have admired. Many, we trust would rise to a higher appreciation of these beauties and wonders of Nature's subterranean realms, and give their impressions in stronger light and shade. If these notes serve to awaken any interest in the study and observation of a creating power, and lead from "Nature up to Nature's God," perhaps they will not have been written in vain.

But we are drawing near to city life again. We can see the smoke of the cities of the Falls, and the distant shores of home. Now we see the steam vessels of the ship yards rearing their hulks, and hear the hammers of the builders as they hurry the new crop of boats to fill the demand for the great rush of trade to our free Mississippi Valley, and here we are at our New Albany home nestled in its lap of circling hills.

We have sometimes surveyed with delight the rare picture of American scenery revealed from our Alpine knobs, covering a landscape embracing a hundred thousand people, the winding of the Ohio from its calm lake above Louisville, breaking over the Falls and dashing away in its restless current by the New Albany shore, the immense of the factories lighting their cloud above the hums of men; the spires of the cities reaching heavenward, and I wonder if nature and the achievements of art furnished another parallel in variety, grandeur and beauty. We have just gone under the ground and find revealed the creations of man to which no hand of man could furnish a parallel. And we cannot but conclude that with all that so often dims the eye and palsies the heart, and shadows the path of life, there are yet bright gleams upon and under this earth of ours; symbols and prophecies of a resurrection and life in the tearless and unshadowed mansions of the upper and unseen world of beauty and glory.

O, Lord, how manifold are thy works! In wisdom hast thou made them all! S. New Albany, Ind., Aug. 15, 1893.

THE CONSCRIPTION—HOW IT WORKS—In Hartford, Conn., there has been a perfect rush of men from abroad, within the past three weeks, to be taken as substitutes. For some reason, the influx is greatly decreased, and there are not enough now to supply the demand. They tell of one broker, who has over fifty orders from drafted men, and he has been, up to this time, unable to muster more than twenty-five substitutes. It is altogether probable that the supply will be so small that the original drafted men will be compelled to go.

Per contra, in Washington, D. C., we see it stated that the substitute market is more active than ever. Some received, on Saturday, as high as \$275 in hand, exclusive of the margin of the agent. Notwithstanding this, every one who desires a substitute can be supplied. Very few persons are paying the \$300 commutation money, preferring the safer plan of placing men in the field who are certain to them for three years.

A woman says what she chooses without being knocked down for saying it. She can take a snooze after dinner while her husband goes to his business. She can go into the street without being asked to stand treat at every saloon. She can paint her face if it be too pale and powder if too red.

She can stay at home in time of war and get married as if her husband be killed. She can wear corsets if too thick, or thin if too thin. She can get divorced from her husband whenever she sees one that she likes better. She can get her husband in debt all over until he warns the public not to trust her on his account.

Those are advantages woman has.

DROWNED.—The Evansville Journal learns that James Kennedy, a private in the 35th Regiment Kentucky Volunteers, Capt. Alsup's company, was drowned at Owensboro on Saturday last. The deceased was formerly a resident of Henderson, Ky.

If a drafted man obtains a substitute, and the substitute is shot when attempting to desert, what is the legal status of the drafted man? He has been killed by proxy, and should his next of kin take out letters testamentary?—Practice.

## LARGE PUBLIC SALE.

Over \$200,000 Worth of Property Offered.

UNDER a decree of the Franklin, Circuit Court, a public sale will be made, at the residence of THOMAS S. PAGE, two miles from Frankfort, Kentucky, on the 8th day of September, 1893, viz:

50 head of Cattle—Milk Cows, Oxen, Bulls, and Steers,  
37 Horses, Mares, Mules—broken and unbroken,  
90 Sheep, and 144 head of Pigs—various ages.  
1 Carriage, 1 Buggy, 1 Rockaway, 1 Express Wagon, with sets of Harness,  
Wagon Carts, &c., &c.  
Agricultural Tools, Implements and Machines.  
Household and Kitchen Furniture,  
A lot of seasoned Lumber and Siding,  
A large lot of Stom Cows,  
30 Sticks, of various ages—Children to be sold with their mothers.  
Products of the Farm—consisting of Corn in the field, Wheat, Rye, Oats, and Hay, in the Stack.  
Many Vegetables in the Soil.

If not previously sold, there will be offered, 920 acres of Land,

well improved, all in a body. If not thus wanted, it will be offered in parcels as follows:

1. A tract of 250 to 300 acres, in the home place—beautifully cultivated, richly supplied with everything conducive to comfort, convenience and pleasure—plants, trees, shrubs, an evergreen, do-oring the ground—large market garden—extensive buildings of frame work, dwelling and all servant houses of large capacity. A swimming pool in front and a full supply of water, cisterns, &c.
2. A tract of about 70 ACRES—supposed to be about 15 ACRES in full bearing Canada vine—vine do-oring houses—Bee house—apiary—large stone arched wine cellar, with a full supply of wine casks, tubs, &c.
3. Another vineyard of about 4 ACRES—5 ACRES of which are in full bearing Canada vine, with other fruits—comfortable tenant's houses.
- There is a central well, a vine-dresser and wine maker running with these two last named tracts for about 15 years, which may be dissolved.
4. A tract of about 490 ACRES, binding on the Kentucky river, forming an extensive over-looked view with fine old residences, convenient building—comfortable buildings of heavy logs in a frame work—large orchard, a superior spring—well located to make an extensive farm, or a place to put down over 400 tons annually. This tract, if inclosed, is offered, will be divided. The whole tract of 920 acres will be offered at public sale on the day of sale if not previously disposed of.

There is also offered at PRIVATE SALE the following lots and lands, viz:

1. If vacant lots in Chicago, Illinois.
2. About 2,000 acres of land in Indiana on the Ohio river, in Union county, Ky., traversed by rich coal veins.
3. Undivided interest in 1,450 acres, in Hopkins county, Kentucky—also extensive coal privileges near by, the veins estimated to be 9 to 10 feet in thickness.
4. About 1,000 acres of land, in Livingston county, Ky.
5. Lots in the city of Louisville.
6. A large brick residence in Frankfort.
7. An undivided interest in the Kanawha Coal & Oil Company.
8. Lots and Stock in La Crosse, Minnesota.
9. An undivided interest in valuable lands lying 12 miles from St. Louis, Missouri.
10. 1,000 acres of land in Henderson county, Kentucky.
11. Lots in Keokuk, Iowa.
12. Lands in Grant county, Kentucky.
13. Three lots and house in Ripley, Kentucky.
14. Lots in Hannibal, Missouri.
15. A large, unimproved tract, in extensive coal mines, with other lands adjoining—sit to be sold at a great value.

TERMS OF SALE.—All sales under \$10, cash. In sales of real estate one-third is payable in cash, one-third in one year, one-third in two years—retaining a lien for the purchase money. The sales on one year's credit. Personal property sold on credit. Bonds to be given, with good and sufficient security for the purchase money, to have the force and effect of receipt of cash, bearing 6 per cent. interest from date of sale, payable to the trustee.

No property to be removed until satisfactory bids are accepted.

Mr. Page, and Mr. Pearson, on the land, will exhibit anything above named for public sale. If the sale is not through then, it will continue the next day, the 9th of September, 1893.

A. W. DUDLEY,  
Trustee of Thomas S. Page.

August 12, 1893—ids.

## KENTUCKY VETERAN CAVALRY.

THE undersigned has been authorized, by the Governor of Kentucky, to raise a regiment of Veteran Cavalry under general orders, Nos. 191 and 216, from the War Department.

The regiment will be composed of men who have served nine months or more and who have been honorably discharged.

Those men who may enlist in this regiment a bounty of \$100 hundred and two dollars will be paid as follows:

1. Each recruit upon being mustered into service, shall be paid one month's pay in advance.

First installment of bounty..... \$10 00

Premium..... 2 00

Total payment on muster..... 40 00

2. At the first regular pay day, or two months after muster, an additional installment of bounty will be paid..... 50 00

3. At the first regular pay day after six months' service he shall be paid an additional installment of bounty..... 50 00

4. At the first regular pay day after the end of the first year's service, an additional installment of bounty will be paid..... 50 00

5. At the first regular pay day after eight months' service, an additional installment of bounty will be paid..... 50 00

6. At the first regular pay day after two years' service, an additional installment of bounty will be paid..... 50 00

7. At the first regular pay day after two and a half years' service, an additional installment of bounty will be paid..... 50 00

8. At the expiration of three years' service the remainder of the bounty will be paid..... 75 00

IV. If the government shall not require these troops for the full term of three years, and they shall be mustered honorably out of service before the expiration of their term of enlistment, they shall receive, upon being mustered out, the whole amount of bounty remain unpaid, *et cetera* as in and by the full term of enlistment.

The term of service is three years or the war, whichever shall first terminate the enlistment. This is the only regiment of Veteran Cavalry to be raised in the State, and consequently is the only mounted Regiment which will receive the above splendid bounty. The inducements to enter this Regiment are believed to be unequalled by those offered by any other organization.

Communications are requested from such officers as may desire to raise Companies or Battalions for the Regiment, stating the number of recruits they can bring into the Regiment, their term of service and the Regiment with which they have been connected.

Full information will be furnished upon application to the undersigned.

A furlough of thirty days is guaranteed such men as may re-enlist in this Regiment.

Camps of organization will be designated in due time.

JOHN MASON BROWN,  
Major 10th Ky. Cavalry,  
Post Office, Frankfort, Kentucky.

August 12, 1893—lm.

United States Free Twenties Loan.

I WILL sell United States Free Twenties Loan, bonds in sum ranging from fifty to five thousand dollars, at par.

Apply to me at Farmers Bank,  
Frankfort, Aug. 18, 1893—lm.

Glendale Female College.

The next session will commence on the SECOND MONDAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1893. Its buildings and other accommodations are ample and elegant. Its teachers, in the literary and ornamental departments, are unsurpassed. Its course of instruction is as thorough and extended as any other, and its patrons are the best educated. Many of them are professors in the best western colleges. For catalogue, information, and admission direct to

Rev. J. G. MONFORT, D. D.,  
Glendale, Hamilton County, Ohio.  
August 17, 1893—lm.

## DR. JOHN BULL'S COMPOUND CEDRON BITTERS.

The Latest and Most Important Discovery of the 19th Century.

NO MAN'S name is more intimately connected with the history of the Materia Medica of the United States, or more favorably known as a pioneer in medical discovery, than that of Dr. JOHN BULL, of Louisville, Ky. He is the author of the preparation of Sarsaparilla, a long stand at the head of the various compounds of that valuable drug. His Compound of CEDRON BITTERS, has become a household word throughout the West and South, and his Worm Lozenges, in less than a year after their introduction, attained a reputation as wide spread as the continent of North America. But the crowning glory of his life remains to be attained in his latest discovery, or rather combination, for he does not claim to have been the discoverer of CEDRON, which is the basis of the bitters, but he claims to have been the first to offer it to the public. That honor belongs to the native inhabitants of Central America, to whom its virtues have been known for more than two hundred years. Armed with it the Indian resists the most deadly malarial, and handles, without fear, the most venomous serpents. It is a relief with them that while there is breath left in the body the Cedron is potent to cure, no matter what the disease may be.

While Dr. Bull is not prepared to indorse this extravagant pretension, he is, nevertheless, satisfied from a thorough examination of the evidence relating to its virtues, that as a remedy and preventive for all diseases arising from exposure, either to changes of weather and climate, or to the malarial influences, it stands without a rival, and justly deserves the reputation it has so long enjoyed in Central America and the West Indies.

It is a full account of this wonderful plant may be found in the 11th edition of the U. S. Dispensary, pages 1367 and 1368.

A series of experiments in which Dr. Bull has been for years engaged, has just been brought to a successful termination, and he is now enabled to offer to the public a combination of Cedron with other approved tonics, the whole preserved in the best quality of copper distilled Bourbon whiskey, which he is confident has no equal in the world.

He might furnish a volume of over 100 pages, but the public have long



# THE COMMONWEALTH. FRANKFORT.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1863.

## Who are enemies of the Union.

The National Intelligencer, in enumerating the several classes of men, who, in different spheres, "are enemies of the Union," says with reference to those who inaugurated the rebellion "it is not necessary to designate the plotters of this gigantic insurrection as enemies of the Union. They are more than this. They may justly be denounced as the enemies of mankind, because the enemies of that constitutional liberty which made the United States the hope of the world. In season and out of season there has been a party at the South with whom the destruction of the Union has been a paramount aim of covert or overt striving for more than a generation. Of late years this party, availing itself of sectional agitations which it had created or intensified, increased rapidly in numbers and influence, advancing from one inordinate demand to another, professedly in the interest of slavery, but really in the interest of its revolutionary and disorganizing designs against the peace and stability of the Republic."

And, as to all that class, in the unurgent States, or out of them, who, whether by counsel, sympathy, resources, or arms, voluntarily aid or abet their leaders, they too, are "the enemies of the Union."

Many there are, doubtless, who have been reluctantly driven into confederation with these insurrectionary projects, and who, if the National Government had been present to give them protection, would have been true in fact, as they are still true in heart, to the Constitution of their country, and to the Union and Government of which that Constitution is the bond and symbol. All in the loyal States who seek to weaken the Government in its efforts to suppress the insurrection are "the enemies of the Union." All partisan strife originated or fostered for this end, and all factious opposition to the Government in any of its departments or in any of its measures, whatever may be the motive of that opposition, it must come under the censure of an indignant patriotism.

There is still another class, too numerous for the Nation's good, who also are to be classed among the "enemies of the Union." This class of "enemies," embrace all those who would divert the war from its only legitimate and constitutional object, and, whatever may be their social or political standing, must encounter the opposition of enlightened patriots. All who would distract the public attention from the paramount aim of the Government, by propounding novel and revolutionary doctrines as the motive of military operations, which can be legally or successfully prosecuted only under the Constitution that arms the nation with its right and power to quell insubordination—all who indulge in such disorganizing speculations are sowing the seeds of discord broadcast over the land.

Those, for instance, who with William Whiting, Esq., the Solicitor of the War Department, announce that the war has reached a stage in which, "so far as this Government is concerned, all State lines are obliterated" in the rebellious district, are men who, whether they know it or not, are both theoretically and practically "the actual aiders and abettors of the confederates." They are revolutionists just as truly as the men against whom the nation is in arms, and though their disloyalty takes on a different form, it is none the less overt, and tends practically to a fatal concurrence with the designs and hopes of the armed rebellion. Unfaithful to the limitations of the Constitution, they are equally inimical to the declared policy of the President, who, even in the opening words of the "proclamation of freedom," which they profess to support, distinctly declared "that hereafter as heretofore the war will be prosecuted for the object of practically restoring the constitutional relation between the United States and each of the States that relate to or may be suspended or disturbed. This is 'the object' of the war as the President understands it—to restore the constitutional relation between the United States and each of the States in which that relation is now suspended or disturbed. Mr. Whiting and those whom he represents know nothing of 'constitutional relations' between the United States and the rebel States. For them rebel States have ceased to exist, and the 'constitutional relation,' as Mr. Lincoln contemplates it, is destroyed, not 'suspended,' annihilated, not 'disturbed.' Those who cannot see that the advocates of this revolutionary doctrine are hostile to the Constitution and the Union can at least see that they are in open opposition to the policy of the President.

## Fitz John Porter.

It will be remembered by our readers that this gallant officer was, upon charges preferred by the tools of General John Pope, tried by a court martial, soon after Pope's disgraceful and miserable campaign which culminated in the second Bull Run defeat, and was sentenced to "be cashiered" and "be forever disqualified from holding any office under the Government of the United States."

The Hon. Reverend Johnson, of Baltimore, one of the foremost lawyers and statesmen in the land—a patriot without reproach, and a citizen of the highest character—has published a defense of Porter against the unwarranted verdict of the court, and more particularly against the gratuitous and cruel assaults of the Judge Advocate General, Jos. Holt. We have had opportunity to read but

a part of the masterly defense of this gallant and accomplished patriot soldier. Our limited space will allow us to give but a few extracts from the very able document of Mr. Johnson. In speaking of the character of the accused, and of the charges and the evidence adduced against him, Mr. Johnson says, that he considered "the charges, in every particular, wholly unfounded." Again he says:

When the evidence was all given he regrets to be compelled to say that he was further satisfied that they were as malicious as unfounded. But, though then, and still so convinced, he would never have deemed it necessary to bring his case again before the public in the form of a vindication, notwithstanding the sentence of the Court affirming their truth, but for the reason he is about to give. A defense was made before the sentence was pronounced, and by all who heard it, or who have since read it, a defense considered as triumphant and unanswerable. So universal was this opinion, that when the evidence and defense had been seen, an acquittal was anticipated with undoubting confidence. So great and general was that confidence, that never in the history of jurisprudence, civil, criminal or military, was a judgment pronounced that so shocked and startled the sense of public justice.

In reference to the secret causes which operated to bring together such an array of party malice and determination to secure his conviction, in order to promote party success, he says:

These voracious hawks after objects of party sacrifice seem literally to gloat, and with no concealed delight, over any officer, (the higher he stands in the public esteem the greater the pleasure) whom they think they can make a victim to their thirst for victory to promote party success.

Porter, too, was known to be a personal friend and admirer of McClellan. He had every means of judging of McClellan's capacity, of witnessing his love of country—his constant efforts to serve her, and his military skill and genius, and the result was that he highly appreciated him as citizen and an officer. And this, in view of the men referred to, seemed to be almost, if not fully, as great an offense as treason. He became, therefore, at once an object of vituperation, and no efforts were spared to shake the confidence that the President had so conspicuously placed in him. When Pope's disgraceful failure was evidently stirring the public mind to the folly and injustice of taking from McClellan the command of the Army of the Potomac, and arresting his plan of further campaign, it became apparently vital to party success that some safety valve should be found for the harmless escape of the impending indignation. And it was thought that it would be found by ascribing that failure to treacherous conduct on the part of Porter, and this was done. A willing instrument for the purpose, Pope was supposed to be, (it is but justice to that officer to say, that when he discovered it, he declined the degrading task.) The charges at first were said to be his—he promptly disavowed them. That occurring, an informer was found in Roberts. The result is the dismissal of Porter from the service, whose fame he had so signally enhanced, and his being hailed with delight by the class referred to.

Had Porter pursued a different course; had he, with the readiness of a mere party politician, regardless of his former opinions, adopted with instant and proclaimed zeal, the which Congress, forgetting their former opinions, afterward adopted; and especially had he, oblivious of the teachings of his life, of his good name and honor, and of the opinion of the enlightened and patriotic, proved himself an inordinate braggart, boasted of his own merits, detracted from McClellan's, and stated that he commanding the army, Richmond would doubtless have been ours—he, too would doubtless not only be in the service, but be the favorite, and boast of the very men who have denounced him, and probably have been placed at its head. The rank ignorance of such men, their lofty pretensions and supercilious arrogance, from its very extravagance, is in a measure captivating. Sublimity is at times found in the excess of the ridiculous. "An avenue of colossal toads might become sublime."

Mr. Johnson shows that some things happened, suggestive of reflections, casting more than a doubt on the mere abstract correctness of the sentence of the court. Almost simultaneously with its publication, three of the members of the court were made Major Generals. The President of the court, Maj. Gen. Hunter, was also immediately returned to a command from which he had been shortly before removed for acts of alleged mistaken policy, or excess of authority, and from which it has been found necessary to remove him a second time. In regard to the three witnesses against Porter, the "defense" says:

Of the three witnesses, Major General Pope was continued in an important command, notwithstanding his failure in his Virginia campaign. Brigadier General Roberts was assigned to a more important one than he had ever held before, or to which any competent officer who had known him believed him equal—not in his career since he has done anything to attract attention, except in the way in which his former chief signaled the commencement of his Virginia career, the issuing of proclamations, as uncalled for as they were ridiculous and futile. It has also been found necessary in his case, to take it from him, and he is now once more on Pope's staff. What disposition has been made of Lieutenant Colonel Smith, is not known, and probably no one cares.

The full meaning of the reward meted out to the members of this court and the principal witnesses, will be readily understood, when taken in connection with the custom which has been lately established, of disgracing a court martial who may dare to give an honest verdict, different from what is desired by party malignity and selfishness.

As Mr. Johnson, very correctly remarks, and conclusively shows, the verdict in Porter's case is entitled to no credit as authority. The country believe Porter to be innocent—they believe him to be a patriot and an accomplished officer; and, though party malice and jealousy have succeeded in robbing the country of the services of an accomplished officer, his reputation will be safe with the honest and just portion of the people.

Johnson stands at the head of the legal profession in America—he is a patriot and a statesman—and the earnestness and sincerity which his defense shows, of itself, goes far to carry conviction to our mind.

We would give our readers the benefit of the entire paper, but for our limited space.

## Inauguration Ceremonies!!

General THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE, Governor elect of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, will be duly inaugurated at the Capital of the State, on

Tuesday, September 1st, 1863.

The following order of exercises will be observed on the occasion: A procession will be formed on Broadway street, the right resting on the corner of St. Clair, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The signal for forming into line will be the sound of the cannon.

## ORDER OF PROCESSION.

- Chief Marshal—Dr. J. M. Mills.
- Band of Music.
1. Commander of the Post—Col. Allard and Staff.
2. Military Escort—Maryland Infantry, Maj. Santmyer commanding.
3. Assistant Marshal—John M. Hewitt, Jr.
4. Committee of Arrangements.
5. Governor elect—in carriage.
6. Committee of Reception.
7. Assistant Marshal—Edgar Keenon.
8. Officers of State.
9. Adjutant and Quarter-Master Generals, with clerks of their departments.
10. Judges of Courts and Members of the Bar.
11. Assistant Marshal—S. Black.
12. Mayor and City Council.
13. Members of Congress and State Legislature who may be present.
14. Ministers of the Gospel.
15. Citizens on foot.

The procession will move up Broadway to Ann street, up Ann to the Capital Hotel, where the Governor elect will be received. After which, move down Main to Washington down Washington to Wapping, up Wapping to St. Clair, and up St. Clair to Capitol Square, when the following exercises will take place:

1. Address to the Governor elect, on behalf of the citizens, by Gen. John M. Harlan.
2. MUSIC.
3. Address by the retiring Governor, Hon. James F. Robinson who will introduce General Bramlette to the audience.
4. Inaugural address by the Governor elect and administration of the oath of office.
5. MUSIC.
6. Address by Col. R. T. Jacob, Lt. Governor elect, and administration of the oath of office.

Governor Bramlette will then be escorted to the Executive Office, placed in possession of the Seal and Archives of the State, and escorted thence to the Capital Hotel.

All citizens whether residents or strangers, are requested to unite in the procession, and all places of business are requested to close punctually at 10 o'clock, A. M., and remain closed until the ceremonies are over.

The Committees of Arrangement and Reception, Officers of State, Adjutant and Quarter-Master Generals with attendants, Judges and Members of the Bar, Mayor and Council, and Members of Congress, will please report themselves promptly at the Library Room in the Capital, at 10 o'clock where they will be taken in charge by one of the Assistant Marshals and assigned to their designated positions in the line.

Capt. Goin's Artillery will fire salutes from Arsenal Hill while the procession is on the march.

J. M. Mills.

Committee of Arrangements—A. G. Hodges, J. M. Mills, J. D. Pollard, J. B. Temple, L. A. Thomas, J. W. Fennell.

We would call the special attention of our readers to the advertisement of J. R. Graham & Co. in another column. Persons wishing anything in their line would do well to call before purchasing elsewhere.

## Election Returns.

We have received the following election returns from the Clerk's of the several County Courts:

**BREATHITT COUNTY.**  
Thomas E. Bramlette, for governor..... 95  
Charles A. Wickliffe, for governor..... 47  
Richard T. Jacob, for lieutenant governor..... 41  
William B. Read, for lieutenant governor..... 49  
John M. Harlan, for attorney general..... 29  
Thomas Turner, for attorney general..... 20  
James A. Dawson, for registrar..... 18  
H. F. Kalfus, for treasurer..... 13  
Wm T. Samuels, for auditor..... 10  
Grant Green, for auditor..... 10  
James A. Dawson, for registrar..... 18  
H. F. Kalfus, for treasurer..... 13  
Wm T. Samuels, for auditor..... 10  
Grant Green, for auditor..... 10  
James A. Dawson, for registrar..... 18  
H. F. Kalfus, for treasurer..... 13  
Wm T. Samuels, for auditor..... 10  
Grant Green, for auditor..... 10

**FLOYD COUNTY.**  
Thomas E. Bramlette, for governor..... 69  
Charles A. Wickliffe, for governor..... 63  
Richard T. Jacob, for lieutenant governor..... 64  
William B. Read, for lieutenant governor..... 64  
John M. Harlan, for attorney general..... 20  
Thomas Turner, for attorney general..... 20  
James A. Dawson, for registrar..... 23  
H. F. Kalfus, for treasurer..... 15  
Wm T. Samuels, for auditor..... 15  
Grant Green, for auditor..... 15  
James A. Dawson, for registrar..... 23  
H. F. Kalfus, for treasurer..... 15  
Wm T. Samuels, for auditor..... 15  
Grant Green, for auditor..... 15

**HARLAN COUNTY.**  
Thomas E. Bramlette, for governor..... 52  
Charles A. Wickliffe, for governor..... 52  
Richard T. Jacob, for lieutenant governor..... 54  
William B. Read, for lieutenant governor..... 54  
John M. Harlan, for attorney general..... 32  
Thomas Turner, for attorney general..... 32  
James A. Dawson, for registrar..... 32  
H. F. Kalfus, for treasurer..... 32  
Wm T. Samuels, for auditor..... 32  
Grant Green, for auditor..... 32  
James A. Dawson, for registrar..... 32  
H. F. Kalfus, for treasurer..... 32  
Wm T. Samuels, for auditor..... 32  
Grant Green, for auditor..... 32

**MAGOFFIN COUNTY.**  
Thomas E. Bramlette, for governor..... 230  
Charles A. Wickliffe, for governor..... 94  
Richard T. Jacob, for lieutenant governor..... 94  
William B. Read, for lieutenant governor..... 245  
John M. Harlan, for attorney general..... 245  
Thomas Turner, for attorney general..... 245  
James A. Dawson, for registrar..... 245  
H. F. Kalfus, for treasurer..... 245  
Wm T. Samuels, for auditor..... 245  
Grant Green, for auditor..... 245  
James A. Dawson, for registrar..... 245  
H. F. Kalfus, for treasurer..... 245  
Wm T. Samuels, for auditor..... 245  
Grant Green, for auditor..... 245

**PERY COUNTY.**  
Thomas E. Bramlette, for governor..... 103  
Charles A. Wickliffe, for governor..... 103  
Richard T. Jacob, for lieutenant governor..... 103  
William B. Read, for lieutenant governor..... 103  
John M. Harlan, for attorney general..... 103  
Thomas Turner, for attorney general..... 103  
James A. Dawson, for registrar..... 103  
H. F. Kalfus, for treasurer..... 103  
Wm T. Samuels, for auditor..... 103  
Grant Green, for auditor..... 103  
James A. Dawson, for registrar..... 103  
H. F. Kalfus, for treasurer..... 103  
Wm T. Samuels, for auditor..... 103  
Grant Green, for auditor..... 103

James H. Garrard, for treasurer..... 103  
H. F. Kalfus, for treasurer..... 103  
Wm T. Samuels, for auditor..... 103  
Grant Green, for auditor..... 103  
James A. Dawson, for registrar..... 103  
H. F. Kalfus, for treasurer..... 103  
Wm T. Samuels, for auditor..... 103  
Grant Green, for auditor..... 103  
James A. Dawson, for registrar..... 103  
H. F. Kalfus, for treasurer..... 103  
Wm T. Samuels, for auditor..... 103  
Grant Green, for auditor..... 103  
James A. Dawson, for registrar..... 103  
H. F. Kalfus, for treasurer..... 103  
Wm T. Samuels, for auditor..... 103  
Grant Green, for auditor..... 103

## DIED.

At the residence of Gen. J. W. Fennell, after a lingering illness, on the 20th inst., Mary Co. Ann Arnold, daughter of James L. and Mary Ann Arnold, and grand daughter of Joseph F. Fennell, Esq., of Carlisle, Ky., aged 11 years.

Maryville Eagle please copy.

## AT METROPOLITAN HALL!!

**THE CARTER SISTERS**  
**ZOUAVE TROUPE.**  
FOR THREE NIGHTS ONLY!!  
SATURDAY, MONDAY, AND TUESDAY!!  
August 29, 31, and September 1, 1863.  
August 29, 1863-31.

## FISK'S METALLIC BURIAL CASES.

WHERE introduced into this community by myself about 1847, and a large number of calls attended with entire satisfaction, to all concerned, and in 1857, when I discontinued the trade. Since that time Mr. A. G. Cammack has had the trade almost exclusively, and recently expressing a strong determination to retire from the business, and offering very reasonable inducements, J. W. Fisk and myself purchased his entire stock on hand, which, together with a fine assortment of CASES AND GASKETS, received since the purchase from him, makes our present supply very ample.

We have also concluded to manufacture and keep constantly on hand a full assortment of WOODEN COFFINS, of every size, price, and quality.

We are also prepared to offer special inducements to undertakers in or out of the city, either for Cases, Caskets, Wooden Coffins, and every description of Coffin trimmings, all of which we intend to keep and offer on reasonable terms.

Individuals or families can feel assured that all orders entrusted to us, will be promptly and carefully attended to.

J. R. GRAHAM & CO.,  
No. 6, St. Clair St., Frankfort, Ky., opp. P. O.  
August 26, 1863-26thly.

## DENTAL CARD.

G. GRANVILLE SAMUEL, M. D.  
DENTIST, OF ST. LOUIS.

AT THE solicitation of his friends, tenders his professional services to the citizens of Frankfort, and the surrounding country, for a limited period.

OFFICE—At Mrs. Geo. W. Triplett's, South Frankfort.  
August 26, 1863-1st.

## House and Lot for Sale.

I WISH to sell the HOUSE AND LOT, in the city of Frankfort, on the West side of Main street, above the Capitol Hotel, known as the J. W. P. Cammack property. Any one wishing to purchase can apply to Nelson Alley, in Frankfort, or to me, near the Buck Run Church, in Franklin county, who will make known the price, and terms of payment.

JOHN W. MASTIN,  
Agent for the Heirs.  
Frankfort, August 26th, 1863-lawyer.

## City Ordinance.

Be it ordained by the Board of Councilmen of the City of Frankfort, That the Ordinance of this Board, passed July 1, 1862, in relation to selling, giving, or lending intoxicating liquors to slaves, so, he and the same is hereby amended.

1st. That said Ordinance shall apply to free negroes as well as slaves.

2d. That the information in all cases and under all circumstances, shall be a competent witness under said Ordinance, and that the reward of one fourth of the penalty, which the City gives the informer, shall in no wise invalidate his testimony.

3d. This Ordinance to be in force from and after its passage.

By order of the Board,  
O. W. GWIN, Mayor.

Attest: JAB. W. BATCHELOR, City Clerk.  
Frankfort, Aug. 18, 1863-31.

## City Ordinance.

Concerning Dogs running at large in the City limits.  
Be it ordained by the Board of Councilmen of the City of Frankfort, That all persons owning, or having the control, or possession of any dog or dogs, within the limits of said City, be and they are hereby required to keep such dog or dogs, confined within their own premises, and if permitted to run at large, such persons are hereby required to have their dogs securely muzzled during such time as the Mayor of said City, by his proclamation, may designate.

2d. Be it further ordained, That the Mayor of said City be and he is hereby empowered to issue his proclamation requiring a full compliance with the foregoing section of this Ordinance, at any time and for any period of time, not exceeding ninety days, whenever he may deem it necessary for the public safety.

3d. If, after the issuing of the Mayor's proclamation, any dog shall be found running at large at any time during the period designated in said proclamation, without being securely muzzled, the owner or person in possession of such dog, shall be liable to a fine of twenty dollars; and, if any such dog is found at large the second time within said period, in addition to a fine of twenty dollars, to be assessed against the owner or possessor, it shall be the duty of any peace officer, under an order of the Police Judge of said City, to kill said dog.

4. All cases arising under the foregoing ordinance, to be tried and determined before the Police Judges of the City of Frankfort, and said ordinance to be in force from and after its passage.

By order of the Board,  
O. W. GWIN, Mayor.

Attest: J. W. BATCHELOR, City Clerk.  
August 18, 1863-31.

## NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Breckinridge county, as a runaway slave, on the 25th inst., a negro by calling himself BILL SMITH. Says he belongs to one Ray Dabbert, of Hancock county, Ky. He is about 20 or 21 years of age, about 5 feet high, black complexion, slender made, and will weigh about 120 pounds. He was arrested in Breckinridge county, Ky.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

JOHN C. SMITH, J. E. C.  
August 26th, 1863-1st.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS.

We are authorized to announce URBAN E. KENNEDY Esq., of Todd county as a candidate for the office of Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives at the ensuing session of the General Assembly. August 24th, 1863-1st.

We are authorized to announce DR. J. L. SMEDLEY as a candidate for re-election to the office of Clerk of the House of Representatives at the ensuing session of the General Assembly. August 10th, 1863-1st.

We are authorized to announce THEODORE KOHLHASS, of Winchester, as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the House of Representatives, at the next session of the Legislature of Kentucky. August 12, 1863-1st.

Refer to members of the Senate and House of Representatives and State officers from 1839 to 1853. August 12, 1863-1st.

We are authorized to announce JAMES B. LYNE, of Henderson, as a candidate for Clerk of the House of Representatives, at the next session of the Legislature. August 14, 1863-1st.

Refer to any member of the Legislatures of 1837-8, 39-40 and '41-2. August 14, 1863-1st.

We are authorized to announce ABRAHAM GILBERT, as a candidate for re-election to the office of Door-keeper of the Senate at the next session of the Legislature. August 14, 1863-1st.

We are authorized to announce JOHN A. CRITTENDEN, as a candidate for re-election to the office of Door-keeper of the House of Representatives at the next Legislature. August 17, 1863-1st.

We have been requested to announce JOHN D. POLLARD a Candidate for re-election as Doorkeeper of the Senate. August 19, 1863-1st.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

**Diamond Breastpin Lost!**  
COL. MORGAN LOST, BETWEEN THE INSTITUTE and the Church of the Ascension, Sunday morning, the 23rd inst., A DIAMOND BREAST-PIN, worth a few hundred dollars, but more valuable to him because he had worn it a great part of his lifetime.

The finder will be rewarded to the full amount of its pecuniary value.

August 26, 1863-1st.

## Colonization Notice.

The Liberia packet ship will sail, from Baltimore to Liberia, on the 1st of November, 1863. Those free colored persons in Kentucky, who design going to Liberia at that time, and those servants set free to go there, the executors will give notice to Rev. A. M. Cowan, Frankfort Ky. The emigrants from Kentucky will leave Lexington, Ky., on the 27th October, 1863, to be in Baltimore in time.

Papers published in Kentucky will please publish this notice.

## School Notice.

THE MISSES SMITH WILL RE-OPEN their Boarding and Day School, in South Frankfort, (in the school-room formerly occupied by Mr. Fall.) on the SECOND WEDNESDAY IN SEPTEMBER, (the 1st inst.)

For particulars see Circulars, which may be had on inquiry of the Rev. J. N. Norton and Col. James J. Miller.

June 22, 1863-1st.

Let those who have doubted the virtues of BULL'S CEMENT, if any such there be, read the following Certificate from Gentlemen well known in this community, and doubt no more.

Its general introduction into the army will save the lives of thousands of our soldiers.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 3d, 1863.

We the undersigned, have seen the good effects produced by the use of Dr. JOHN BULL'S CEMENT in cases of general debility and prostration of the system, and believe its general use would prevent disease and relieve much suffering among our soldiers particularly would this be the case, especially those who are exposed to malarial influences in the Southern climate.

MAJ. PHILIP SPEED,  
Collector Int. Rev. 3d Dist. Ky.

CHAS. B. COTTON,  
Collector of the Port of Louisville, Ky.

COL. H. DENT,  
Prov. Marshal Gen'l of Kentucky.

REV. D. P. HENDERSON,  
Vice-Prest of Sanitary Commission.

HARNEY, HUGHES & CO.,  
Publishers Democrat.

GEO. P. DOERN,  
Prop. Louisville Anzeiger.

HUGHES & PARKHILL,  
Wholesale Dry Goods Dealers, Main St., Louisville, Ky.

DAVIS, GREEN & CO.,  
Wholesale Shoe Dealers, Main Street, Louisville, Ky.

HART & MAPOTHER,  
Lithographers, cor. Market & Third Sts., Louisville, Ky.

JULIUS WINTER,  
Clothing Merchant, cor. 3d & Market Sts., Louisville, Ky.

CAPT. S. F. HILDRETH,  
Of Steamer Major Anderson.

MAJ. L. T. THUSTON,  
Paymaster U. S. Army.

C. M. METCALF,  
National Hotel, Louisville, Ky.

COL. JESSE BAYLES,  
4th Ky. Cavalry.

GEORGE D. PRENTICE,  
Louisville Journal.

See advertisement in another column.

June 17, 1863-3m.

## ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

## Cheap For Cash!

I HAVE A FULL SUPPLY OF THE BEST QUALITY OF ICE which I will deliver to the citizens of Frankfort at their houses every morning during the season, commencing Wednesday, May 6th, 1863, at one cent per pound.

Tickets can be had at my house by those who wish to get them.

MAY 6, 1863-1st.

SANFORD GOINS.

## MRS. MARY WILLIS TODD'S

SCHOOL will commence, Monday, the 7th day of September, 1863, in the basement of the Presbyterian Church.

TERMS—Per Session of five months, \$10.

July 22, 1863-1st.

## INAUGURAL RECEPTION HOP.

AT THE

## CAPITAL HOTEL,

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

THERE will be an Inaugural Reception Hop on TUESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 1ST, 1863 at half past 8 o'clock.  
Gov. Jas. F. Robinson, President; J. M. Hewitt, Jr., Secretary; William A. Gaines, Treasurer.  
Vice Presidents—Judge Mason Brown, E. H. Taylor, Sr., J. H. Garrard, Orlando Brown, D. G. Wickliffe.  
Flour Comm.—Gen. J. W. Fennell, S. Black, Jas. H. Boyer, John M. Hewitt, Jr., E. D. Taylor, William Starling, Wm. H. Sued, Jas. F. Tamm, Thos. Keenon.  
Committee of Arrangements—A. G. Keenon, Wm. A. Gaines, E. H. Taylor, Jr., Jas. W. Batchelor, R. P. Pepper, Wm. H. Gray, Edgar Keenon, A. G. Cammack, Sam. S. Clay.  
Committee of Invitations—Gen. J. E. Robinson, J. H. Taylor, Jr., Dr. J. M. Gray, Thos. A. Thobald, John Brown, J. C. Page, Chas. Haydon, R. W. Watson, C. G. Russell, J. W. Russell, Jr., A. H. McClure, R. M. Holton.  
Frankfort, August 21, 1863-1st.

## Proposals for Boxes.



OF THE CONDITION OF THE  
**ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY.**

THE name of the corporation is AETNA INSURANCE COMPANY, and is located at Hartford, Connecticut.  
The capital is FIFTEEN HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, and is paid up.

and in transit, .....	111,968 05
Hartford, P. & F. Railroad,	
Mortgage Bonds, 7 per ct.,	
semi-annual interest, ....	\$14,033 39,600 00
Cleveland & P. A. Railroad,	